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ABSTRAK

Ketahanan pangan rumah tangga petani tidak selalu terjamin meskipun mengusahakan komoditas bernilai ekonomi tinggi seperti bawang merah. Fluktuasi pendapatan, keterbatasan sumber daya, dan tekanan pangan mendorong rumah tangga menerapkan berbagai strategi coping untuk mempertahankan konsumsi pangan. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengidentifikasi strategi coping yang diterapkan rumah tangga petani bawang merah, mengukur tingkat ketahanan pangan menggunakan *Coping Strategy Index* (CSI), serta menganalisis faktor-faktor yang memengaruhi ketahanan pangan rumah tangga. Penelitian dilakukan di Desa Tamberu Laok, Kecamatan Sokobanah, Kabupaten Sampang dengan melibatkan 95 rumah tangga petani bawang merah yang dipilih menggunakan metode *simple random sampling*. Analisis data dilakukan melalui pemeringkatan strategi coping, pengukuran ketahanan pangan menggunakan CSI dan analisis regresi logistik biner. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa strategi coping yang paling dominan adalah mengonsumsi stok benih untuk musim tanam berikutnya, diikuti mengonsumsi pangan yang lebih murah atau kurang disukai, memanfaatkan tanaman pekarangan, membatasi pengeluaran konsumsi non-esensial, dan mencari bantuan pangan dari pihak lain. Berdasarkan nilai CSI, sebanyak 56% rumah tangga tergolong tahan pangan, sedangkan 44% masih berada pada kategori rawan pangan. Hasil regresi logistik biner menunjukkan bahwa luas lahan dan kepemilikan tanaman pekarangan konsumsi berpengaruh positif dan signifikan terhadap peluang rumah tangga berada pada kondisi tahan pangan. Sebaliknya, jumlah anggota keluarga dan modal sosial berpengaruh negatif dan signifikan terhadap ketahanan pangan rumah tangga. Temuan penelitian menegaskan bahwa peningkatan ketahanan pangan rumah tangga petani tidak hanya bergantung pada nilai ekonomi komoditas yang diusahakan, tetapi juga dipengaruhi oleh karakteristik rumah tangga, penguasaan sumber daya, serta strategi adaptasi yang diterapkan dalam menghadapi tekanan pangan.

Kata Kunci: ketahanan pangan; Coping Strategy Index (CSI); regresi logistik biner; rumah tangga petani; bawang merah

ABSTRACT

Household food security among farming communities is not always guaranteed, even when they cultivate high-value commercial commodities such as shallots. Income fluctuations, limited resources, and food-related pressures encourage households to adopt various coping strategies to maintain food consumption. This study aimed to identify the coping strategies adopted by shallot farmer households, assess household food security using the Coping Strategy Index (CSI), and analyze the factors affecting household food security. The study was conducted in Tamberu Laok Village, Sokobanah District, Sampang Regency, involving 95 shallot farmer households selected through a simple random sampling method. Data were analyzed using coping strategy ranking, household food security assessment based on the Coping Strategy Index (CSI), and binary logistic regression analysis. The results revealed that the most frequently adopted coping strategy was consuming seed stocks intended for the next planting season, followed by consuming cheaper or less preferred foods, utilizing home gardens, reducing non-essential household expenditures, and seeking food assistance from others. Based on the CSI, 56% of the households were classified as food secure, while the remaining 44% were categorized as food insecure. The binary logistic regression results indicated that landholding size and ownership of home gardens for food consumption had a positive and significant effect on the likelihood of households being food secure. In contrast, household size and social capital had a negative and significant effect on household food security. These findings suggest that household food security is influenced not only by the economic value of the cultivated commodity but also by household characteristics, access to productive resources, and the adaptive strategies employed in response to food-related pressures.

Keywords: food security; Coping Strategy Index (CSI); binary logistic regression; farmer households; shallot